

WORK IN WEST RAPIDLY GROWING

Bishop James B. Funsten Tells of Problems Mission Forces Face Daily.

IN A COUNTRY OF MORMONS

The Task of Supporting a Young Girls' School is Important But Difficult.

The seventh annual report of Rt. Rev. J. B. Funsten, Bishop of the Missionary District of Boise, has been received here, and will quicken the already lively interest felt here in Bishop Funsten's work in the far West. Bishop Funsten was formerly rector of Christ Church, this city, and has numerous relatives and friends here. His recent report is as follows: "Seventh Annual Report of the Bishop of the Missionary District of Boise: "In making my seventh annual report to the Board of Missions, I feel that it is but right, first of all, to recognize the hand of our Heavenly Father in the many blessings which have been vouchsafed to us in the upbuilding of the church in Idaho and Wyoming. We can see many evidences, both material and spiritual, to indicate that the labor of our missionaries is not in vain in the West. The number of communicants has about doubled, and our property increased threefold in its value in the last five years. I think it may be said also that there is a very marked growth in affection, for and loyalty to the church. It would be impossible to give a complete compass of such a report as I am now giving, to touch upon the work of each individual. I appreciate the value of your space, and that we must not claim an undue proportion of it in the annual volume which you publish, representing the ever-widening field of missionary effort and conquest.

Built Two Churches.

"We have added, during the past year, one rectory and two church buildings, all of which have been practically paid for. In the six years of the existence of this district, over twenty valuable buildings have been added, but always, in the enlargement of the work in any direction, I have tried to have a view to the question of maintenance, as well as the original cost of the plant. Unless one made a special examination, he would scarcely realize what vast responsibilities must necessarily come to a leader in these border States of Idaho and Wyoming, where the population is so homogeneous, the conditions so primitive, in some respects, and communities so widely scattered. One of my churches is over 500 miles away from Boise, where I reside, and in visiting some of my missions, such as the Wind River Indian Reservation, in Western Wyoming, a trip of 200 miles on the stage, in addition to 1,200 miles on the train, must be taken. While I am very badly in need of several active clergymen, in addition to the eleven I now have at work in the field, I try to do the very best possible with the force that I have in hand. We have only one self-supporting parish, so that the financial question, both for the mission, educational, and other institutional work is very perplexing. I appreciate the aid which the board does all in its power, but I also realize that, notwithstanding the using of the greatest care, what they are able to appropriate is not sufficient to properly develop the work in such a large and new field as that in which I am working. If we could have more aid and liberal help for a comparatively short time, we could get things in a condition to be easily maintained by the aid with which the board could supplement the offerings of the people. I do not think that as a church we should fail to recognize the value to the national life of such frontier States as Idaho and Wyoming. My observation of the conditions convinces me that the good accomplished is out of all proportion in its wide-spreadness to the expenditure of time and means. I think that the church, to realize, as a church, in the prosecution of our missionary work everywhere throughout the country that the 'get-rich-quick' methods of doing church work are but poor substitutes for patient, faithful, and doing the work of the Lord. These principles that build up true, strong, Christian character. Unless our church witnesses to the righteousness that exalteth a nation, I cannot feel that the mere acquisition of outward material amounts to much, and that there is nothing in the record of our progress that is more pleasing than the very apparent deepening in many places among our people of the spiritual life.

Liberal Gifts of Friends.

"I would be very grateful if I did not here express my gratitude for liberal gifts on the part of many dear friends to the work I am trying to carry on. We have acquired, during the past year, a cottage adjacent to St. Luke's Hospital, which we are using as a nurses' home. It cost \$5,000, the gift of a churchwoman, who seems never to tire in stretching out the helping hand to those whom, not having seen, she loves for Christ's sake. It is a memorial of that saintly woman, Mrs. Douglas Dunbar. Among other gifts, I can record \$1,000 as a thank-offering from two faithful churchwomen for a clinical laboratory for our hospital, and we find it exceedingly satisfactory that it gives us an opportunity of coming in contact with many people, and also meeting all its current expenses. During the season every room is filled, and if I am successful in adding a wing, costing \$15,000, we will double our capacity and add but little to our cost of maintenance, rendering unnecessary any further enlargement for many years to come.

"The question of sustaining St. Margaret's Hall, our missionary school for girls, has proved a more perplexing problem. The constituency with which we have to deal is a very difficult one. Individualism, especially when it is developed under mining and ranching conditions, where there is almost a total absence of any religious training, introduces an element very hard to deal with in an institution like a girls' school. Then, again, it must not be lost sight of that St. Margaret's has never had any endowment to speak of, but has had to be maintained on its scanty income, in a place where the cost of service, and supplies is largely in excess of what it would be in the East. Last year we had in the school about twenty boarders, and, in addition, nearly one hundred day scholars; but so much gratuitous work has to be done, and the cost of keeping up the institution is so great, that I found myself, when the accounts had been run up, confronting a deficit of about \$1,500. When I remember, however, that other church schools and the great universities of the country have found it necessary to solicit endowment, it seems to me almost a miracle that this thinly populated country, in a State with a Mormon population second only to that of Utah, has been able to bear up against its adverse conditions. I am frank to confess that nothing in my

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS

A Miller's Rights.

Has one miller the right to run his mill just into another's pond and fill it up? A READER.

He has no right to fill up the pond, and can be made to pay any damage he may cause thereby.

The Gwirth Limit.

Please inform me according to your best knowledge at what age men stop growing. A READER.

Speaking very generally and referring to the temperate zone, men attain full height at 21 and full breadth at 45 years.

Confederate Roster.

Was there such a Confederate organization as Coytes's Battery, Wright's Artillery? Respectfully, A. E.

There seems to have been no Coytes's Battery. Possibly the reference is to Oley Battery, O. G. Oley, captain, which was attached to the Thirtieth Battalion (Major Boggs) as Company A.

The English Family.

If W. H. L., who makes enquiries about Joseph J. English, will call at 614 East Main street, and ask for the undersigned, he can obtain information wanted. JOSEPH J. (JACK) ENGLISH, JR.

"Query Column" in your Sunday's paper W. H. L. asks if Joseph J. English wife are living. No, they are both dead, and have been for some years. MRS. H. M. N.

Insufficient Data.

Please state in your query column the following question and oblige a constant reader. "A" owns a place and rents it to "B" and "B" lets "C" fill the ice-house on the place for himself, and "B" moves away and "A" moves in. Can "C" continue to get ice from the ice-house if "A" and "C" is a negro? READER.

This question cannot be intelligently answered without knowing the nature of B's lease.

United States Army.

Please answer the following: 1. How many men in the standing army of the United States? 2. When and by whom was the circulation of blood discovered? 3. What English book, next to the Bible, has been most read? 4. What Irish patriot was captured when he returned to say good-bye to his sweetheart? Respectfully, J. W. R.

1. 97,988. 2. William Harvey in 1616. 3. No one knows. 4. Robert Emmet.

The President of France.

Be good enough to indicate the pronunciation of the name of the recently elected President of France, and oblige a CONSTANT READER.

The name is Clement Armand Fallieres and, as best our type will serve to show, is should be pronounced Claymon, with very little sounding of the "n"; Armon, the "n" sounded as before; Falliere, with the stress on the first syllable in Clement and Armand, and level stress in Fallieres.

An Old Motto.

I should be pleased to know the origin and meaning of the words "En dat quintum Virginia."

A good deal of learning might be expended on this motto. It appears first in the seal of the Virginia Company, held, Virginia adds a fifth-in allusion to the kingdoms of England, France, Ireland and Scotland. On title of Virginia Statutes of 1733, the form is "En dat Virginia quartum," the adjective becoming feminine to agree with coronam understood, fourth being put for fifth because of the union of Scotland with England in 1707.

Conservator of the Peace.

Section 3212 of the Code says every judge throughout the State, every justice, commissioner in chancery, and notary within his county or corporation shall be a conservator of the peace, and may be removed by the court or corporation for neglect of duty or for bad conduct for a term not exceeding one year.

Please state what authority a notary holds under the above section. Has he the same powers as a justice of the peace? In case of a breach of the peace in his presence what is his duty? Can he make arrests? Please answer in next Sunday's edition and oblige.

NOTARY.

We would not advise any notary to act as a conservator of the peace in any other manner than that specifically set forth in chapter 191 of the Code. This chapter, you will observe, does not specifically give a notary the right to make an arrest, although he may issue a warrant for arrest.

Contracts.

(1) A signs a contract to sell his home to B, who pays A one dollar to bind the contract. A is to retain possession for 60 days after the deed is made and signed, and no time is mentioned in contract, when said deed is to be made. How long can A hold the place?

A claims that his wife is now unwilling to sign the deed, and he did not sign the contract and that it is useless for him to make a deed until she agrees to sign it. Can B bring action against A and wife, to force a sale, or for damages under a breach of contract? Please answer in your next Friday's issue of the Times-Dispatch, and very much obliged.

LIMPING JIM.

(2) Question one cannot be intelligently

answered unless we had before us an exact copy of the contract.

(3) Assuming a breach of contract, the buyers can maintain a suit for damages against the husband notwithstanding the wife's refusal to sign. The wife cannot be compelled to sign the deed.

Q. and A.'s Good Work.

It may interest you to know that the inquiry which you kindly published for me, about "George E. Cooper, Co. A, 171 Regt., N. Y. S. V.," was republished in the New York Journal, and came to the notice of the N. Y. State authorities, who have given me information which ought to enable me to find Mr. Cooper, or some of his relatives. Yours sincerely, MILTON W. HUMPHREYS.

We thank our correspondent for this thoughtful attention to Q and A. We love to know that we are doing good—Editor Times-Dispatch.

Rural Carriers.

1. Can a rural carrier pass over the same road more than once on the same trip? I mean does he not have to go one way and return another, from point where he starts?

2. Can he get a 25 mile route with less than 100 names on his petition?

3. Does he have to stand an examination before getting a route? A SUBSCRIBER.

1. A rural carrier receives his instruction from the postmaster at the post-office where his route starts, as to the manner of working his route, in accordance with instructions from the Post-office Department.

2. All rural routes are established by a departmental special agent, after having covered the route, and being satisfied that such a route is within the postal laws.

3. Yes.

Measurement of Lumber.

Please decide for me how much lumber there is in a piece 12x12 at one end and 6x6 at the other, 12 feet long. Also, a piece 12x12 at one end and 8x12 at the other, 12 feet long.

CHAS. C. R.

In the first case we have a frustum of a pyramid. Therefore we add the lower base and upper base and a mean proportional between these, divide the sum by 3 and multiply by the height. Or, expressing the volume in cubic inches we have $\frac{1}{3} \times 144 \times 72 + 50 \times 144$ as the volume. Divide this by 144 and we have 84 feet, board measure.

In the second case we have a frustum of a wedge whose volume, therefore, is half the sum of the bases, multiplied by the height. This easily reduces to 90 feet, board measure.

Daughters of the Revolution.

Seeing in Sunday's Dispatch, that some one is interested in finding out how many Revolutionary Soldiers' daughters are living, I wish to say: there is one in Richmond, Mrs. Rebecca Hanford Bland is the daughter of James Spieley, who entered the war in 1772, at the age of sixteen, under General Green.

The first general engagement he was in was at Guilford Courthouse. Spieley used to tell a story relating to this battle. He said, "When General ordered them to retreat, the soldiers about me, I was to retreat from? We have killed them all." Mr. Spieley married three times and died at the age of ninety-three, leaving a wife and three children. His son died at Chancellorsville.

Mrs. Bland married Peter P. Bland, of Prince George county, who was in the heavy artillery stationed at Drewry's Bluff, where he received an injury from the bursting of a shell, which finally caused his death. Mrs. Bland is now seventy-three years old, well preserved and active. Her only family having now her three children in their infancy. She is at present with her niece, Mrs. Enders Dickinson, No. 1622, Hanover avenue.

Crossing the Meridian.

Will you please explain in your query column why it is that we lose a day in crossing the 180 Meridian of Longitude.

The Meridian of 180 degrees east and west of Greenwich, is called the International date line. Here each new day begins. After same instant of time, however, that this occurs it is exactly 12 noon of the preceding day at Greenwich; that is to say, for example, at the exact instant of beginning of Tuesday, Feb. 27th at the Meridian of 180 degrees, it is exactly noon of Monday, Feb. 26th at the Meridian of Greenwich. Greenwich time is the main meridian upon which the standards of time in most common use throughout the world. A vessel time, a vessel westbound across the Pacific, on arrival at the meridian of 180 degrees, would find itself one day behind the calendar, in the day of the week. It is to avoid this that it is customary to drop a day when crossing the international date line west bound, or to repeat a day when crossing the line east bound.

Postal Regulations.

If a rural free delivery carrier gives a person a box, without reservation, in order to add him in securing the required number of boxes; afterwards the person moves. Has he the right to take down his box, and carry it with him?

2. Has not a person the right to take down his box when he wishes to change his office for the purpose of getting his mail a day earlier, or in other words has not a person the right to say how his mail shall be delivered?

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

1. We cannot answer this question without knowing fully the conditions.

2. The owner of a rural free delivery letter box can move it to any other point that he chooses, if it is more convenient to him to receive his mail from that point, and it is on a rural carrier's route; or he can discontinue receiving his mail in the



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Thoroughly satisfied are our patrons. You can be, by patronizing the only complete laundry in the city.

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box, and receive it at a postoffice, if he so desires. If the box is absolutely his own personal property.

A String Band.

Could a number of persons combined, with different kinds of stringed instruments, properly be called a string band? Please answer in your query column. READER.

The Price of Sugar.

Please inform me through your "query and answers" column what is meant by sugar advancing five points, or how many cents does one point mean on the hundred pounds? READER.

The Tax Laws.

1. Will the State sell land bought for taxes for less than the amount of taxes due? Will the State sell timber off said land? Who can I write to for information?

2. If I am assessed with personal property I don't own and pay the tax, how can I get it back? A SUBSCRIBER.

1. Until the General Assembly orders a resale of the lands purchased by the Commonwealth, the land is not sold for less than the taxes. County treasurers are authorized to sell the timber standing upon land for the current taxes thereon, on the failure of the person charged with the taxes to pay the same.

2. If personal property taxes are paid inadvertently, the same may be refunded by the treasurer before he makes his final settlement with the Auditor. If, however, the settlement has been made, the tax-payer must have recourse to the Legislature for relief.

Liberty Bell.

Concerning the crack in Liberty Bell a correspondent calls our attention to the following extract from the Encyclopedia Americana:

"Liberty Bell, the bell which formerly hung in the dome of the old State House (Independence Hall), Philadelphia, and was rung to announce the signing of the Declaration of Independence, 4th July, 1776. It was cast in England especially for the State House, and was brought from there in 1752. In being taken from the ship it met with an accident, which spoiled its tone, and it was recast in Philadelphia in 1754, when the words, 'Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof,' were inscribed on it. When the British occupied Philadelphia the bell was taken down and hidden in the Delaware River near Trenton, but was afterwards hung in its old position, and for several years rung every Fourth of July. In 1835 it was broken while tolling for the death of Chief Justice Marshall. In 1854 it was placed in the hall of the old State House on a pedestal with thirteen steps, representing the number of original States. In 1868 it was carried to Chicago for the World's Fair, and in many cities through

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which it was carried was greeted with special demonstrations; and has since been specially exhibited in other cities." But Appleton's Encyclopedia says that it was cracked when being rung in honor of the visit of Henry Clay.

SEED

CLOVER AND GRASS, POTATOES, MILLET, CANE, PEAS, SOJA BEANS.

S. T. Beveridge & Co., 1217 East Cary St., Richmond, Va.

EVERY VIRGINIAN HAD TO CAST VOTE

Failure to Attend the Polls Cost Him One-Fourth of His Usual Tax.

THERE WERE DIVERS EXCUSES

One Man Marked Excused Because He Had to Look for a Cow.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

BOYDTON, VA., March 3.—In the Clerk's Office of Mecklenburg I find an old copy of the Acts of the General Assembly of Virginia. In it an Act is found passed by the Assembly on the 26th December, 1785, which required all persons entitled to vote, to do so. This is the bill:

"Any elector qualified according to this Act, failing to attend any annual election of Delegate or of a Senator, and if a poll be taken to give or offer to give his vote, shall pay one-fourth of his portion of all such levies and taxes as shall be assessed and levied in his county the ensuing year. And for discovering such defaulters, the sheriff or other officer taking the poll, shall within ten days after the said election, deliver to the clerk of the county or corporation court, as the case may be, a copy of the poll by him taken, to be kept in his office, who shall suffer any penal sum or fine to be levied on the said defaulters, and the said clerk is hereby directed to cause a copy of the same to be delivered to the next Grand Jury, to be sworn for the county or corporation, who shall be charged by the presiding Magistrate, to make presentment of all such persons qualified to vote residing in the said county or corporation, who shall have failed to give their votes at the said election, agreeable to law. And for the better information of the said Jury, the sheriff of the county is hereby recommended, under the penalty of fifty pounds, to be recovered and appropriated as the penalties for other neglects of his duty, to lay before them a list of all the landholders resident therein."

There are filed in the clerk's office many certified excuses to the court for failure to vote, begging to be excused, by voters who had been indicted for failure to vote. Some of these excuses are novel, as well as amusing. One fellow writes that the election was held on his fishing day. Another one says he was working in a meeting house; then another says he was ignorant of the day of the election. Still another said he would have had to walk eighteen miles, as his mare was very lame and his plow horse very poor. One says (I copy him verbatim): "That he was ready fixed to start to the courthouse of said county to vote when he was informed that a certain cow of his, which had a young calf, was missing, and when I set out to look for her and did not find her that day, and several days after I found her drowned in the river. This excuse satisfied the court, as the paper is marked 'excused.'"

Elizabeth Stewart Bart of Preston, who, settled in this county from England in the eighteenth century, makes his excuse in his own handwriting, dated June 10, 1793. "P. Skinnwith's reasons for not attending the two last elections in Mecklenburg."

"I was summoned to attend the High Court of Chancery early in March and did not consider myself legally dismissed until after the 15th day of the court, which happened on Wednesday, the 29th of the month, so that it was not in my power to attend the election of a member of Congress, and on my way up from Richmond, I unfortunately broke one of my carriage wheels, so that I could not with any degree of convenience, get repaired in time to attend the election of member of the General Assembly, and in consequence of an injury I received some years ago in my back and joints, I cannot ride more than three or four miles at a time, and the very short ride on horseback that I sometimes take about my plantation, has rendered me unable to ride anywhere else, is succeeded by violent pain and sometimes a fever, which was the case the last time I attempted to ride to our court, and I trust and believe that the worshipful court has more humanity than to desire of me at nearly sixty years of age, to do what no certainly injures his health and feelings."

"PEYTON SKIDWORTH."

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